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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/698,893	10/31/2003	Lain-Ken Lin	JLINP171	2947
25920	7590	12/15/2006	EXAMINER	
MARTINE PENILLA & GENCARELLA, LLP			THOMAS, LUCY M	
710 LAKEWAY DRIVE			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 200			2836	
SUNNYVALE, CA 94085				

DATE MAILED: 12/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/698,893	LIN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Lucy Thomas	2836	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 August 2006.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-18 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1, 3-18 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/22/2006.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 1 is objected to because of the following informalities: Recitation of "a control unit being in parallel connection with the voltage dividing node" renders the claim indefinite, as an element cannot be parallel to a node. For the purposes of this Office Action, it is considered the control circuit in parallel connection with one part of the voltage dividing circuit. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1 and 3-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hollenbeck (US 5,513,058) in view of Krohn et al. (US 5,076,761). Regarding Claim 1, Hollenbeck discloses an over voltage protective device 100 (Figures 1 and 2) in parallel connection with a direct-current (DC motor) 104, comprising: a voltage dividing circuit having two opposite ends and a voltage dividing node (see voltage dividing circuit formed by 222, 224 with voltage dividing node 208 in Figure 2) having one end thereof electrically connected to an input voltage of the DC motor (see one end connected to VL), and the opposite end thereof is electrically connected to ground; and a control unit (see 118 in Figure 1, output of 108 connected 118) being in parallel

connection with one part of the voltage dividing circuit (Column 5, lines 59-65), and for accessing a voltage level of the part of the voltage-dividing circuit to further drive the DC motor, wherein when a voltage level of the part is larger than a reference voltage, the control unit sends an over voltage signal to shunts current in DC link (see Abstract, Column 1, lines 6-11, Column 4, lines 44-67).

Hollenbeck's device differs from the invention in that the control unit does not stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as the over voltage is detected during the slowing of the motor.

Krohn teaches an over voltage protective device for Dc motors having a control circuit stop driving the motor when an over voltage condition occurs (Column 1, lines 21-54). It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hollenbeck's device and to provide additional safety features to stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as taught by Krohn, to protect the DC motor from over voltage conditions which may occur as result of line voltage fluctuations, over current conditions, or over-pressure conditions due to component failures.

Regarding Claim 3, Hollenbeck discloses a voltage divider circuit, wherein the reference voltage is a product of the rated voltage of the DC motor, a reciprocal of a total resistance of the voltage-dividing circuit, and a resistance of the part of the voltage-dividing circuit (Column 5, lines 1-9).

Regarding Claim 4, Hollenbeck discloses a voltage divider circuit, which is composed of a first resistor 222 and a second resistor 224, and the part of the voltage dividing circuit is the second resistor (Column 5, lines 56-65).

Regarding Claim 5, Hollenbeck discloses a control unit 118, which is a micro control unit (MCU) driver. Regarding Claim 6, Hollenbeck discloses a brushless DC motor (see Column 1, lines 6-11, brushless DC motors are used as a DC fan motors).

Regarding Claim 7, Hollenbeck discloses an over voltage protective device of DC motor (Figures 1 and 2) having a plurality of switches 130, comprising: a first resistor 222 with one end thereof electrically connected to an input end voltage of the DC motor; a second resistor 224 with one end thereof electrically connected to the other end of the first resistor, and the other end thereof connected to ground; and a micro control unit (MCU) driver 118 having a plurality of output terminals driving the power switches 130, and for accessing a terminal voltage of the second resistor; wherein when a voltage level of the part is larger than a reference voltage, the control unit sends an over voltage signal to shunts current in DC link (see Abstract, Column 1, lines 6-11, Column 4, lines 44-67).

Hollenbeck's device differs from the invention in that the control unit does not stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as the over voltage is detected during the slowing of the motor.

Krohn teaches an over voltage protective device for Dc motors having a control circuit stop driving the motor when an over voltage condition occurs (Column 1, lines 21-54). It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Hollenbeck's device and to provide additional safety features to stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as taught by Krohn, to protect the DC motor from over voltage conditions which may occur as result of line voltage fluctuations, over current conditions, or over-pressure conditions due to component failures.

Regarding Claim 8, Hollenbeck discloses an over voltage protective device of DC motor, wherein the reference voltage is a product of the input voltage of the DC motor, a reciprocal of the sum of resistances of the first resistor and the second resistor, and a resistance of the second resistor (see voltage at node 208).

Regarding Claims 9, Hollenbeck discloses an over voltage protective device of DC motor (Figure 1) comprising: a first voltage dividing circuit 222, 224 having one end thereof electrically connected to an input end voltage of a DC motor, and the other end thereof connected to ground; a second voltage dividing circuit 226, 228 having one end electrically connected to a reference voltage end, and the other end connected to ground; a control unit 118 for controlling the start of the DC motor; and an operation amplifier 210 having a non-inverted input end electrically connected to the voltage dividing node, an inverted input end thereof electrically connected to the second voltage dividing circuit, and an output end thereof electrically connected to the control unit; wherein when a voltage level of the part is larger than a reference voltage, the control unit sends an over voltage signal to shunts current in DC link (see Abstract, Column 1, lines 6-11, Column 4, lines 44-67).

Hollenbeck's device differs from the invention in that the control unit does not stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as the over voltage is detected during the slowing of the motor.

Krohn teaches an over voltage protective device for Dc motors having a control circuit stop driving the motor when an over voltage condition occurs (Column 1, lines 21-54). It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hollenbeck's device and to provide additional safety features to stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as taught by Krohn, to protect the DC motor from over voltage conditions which may occur as result of line voltage fluctuations, over current conditions, or over-pressure conditions due to component failures.

Regarding Claim 10, Hollenbeck discloses a DC motor protection device, wherein the first voltage-dividing circuit comprises a first resistor 222, and a second resistor 224, the second voltage-dividing circuit comprises a third resistor 226 and a fourth resistor 228, the non-inverted input end of the operation amplifier is electrically connected between the first resistor and the second resistor, and an inverted input end of the operation amplifier is electrically connected between the third resistor and the fourth resistor. Regarding Claim 11, Hollenbeck discloses an operational amplifier 210, which is used as a comparator. Regarding Claim 12, Hollenbeck discloses a control unit 118, which is a drive IC. Regarding Claim 13, Hollenbeck discloses a brushless DC motor (see Column 1, lines 6-11, brushless DC motors are used as a DC fan motors).

Regarding Claim 14, Hollenbeck discloses an over voltage protective device of DC motor (Figure 1) having plurality of power switches 130, comprising: a first resistor 222 with one end thereof electrically connected to a voltage input end of the DC motor; a second resistor 224 with one end thereof connected to the other end of the first resistor, and the other end thereof connected to ground; a third resistor 226 with one end thereof connected to a reference voltage end VREF; a fourth resistor 228 with one end thereof electrically connected to the other end of the third resistor, and the other end thereof grounded; a drive IC 118 having a plurality of output terminals for respectively driving the power switches 130; and a comparator 210 having a non-inverted input end thereof connected between the first resistor and the second resistor, and an output end thereof electrically connected to the drive IC; wherein, when a voltage at the non-inverted input end is larger than a voltage at the inverted input end, the comparator outputs an over voltage, the control unit sends an over voltage signal to shunts current in DC link (see Abstract, Column 1, lines 6-11, Column 4, lines 44-67).

Hollenbeck's device differs from the invention in that the control unit does not stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as the over voltage is detected during the slowing of the motor.

Krohn teaches an over voltage protective device for Dc motors having a control circuit stop driving the motor when an over voltage condition occurs (Column 1, lines 21-54). It would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Hollenbeck's device and to provide additional safety features to stop driving the motor in response to an over voltage signal as taught by Krohn, to

protect the DC motor from over voltage conditions which may occur as result of line voltage fluctuations, over current conditions, or over-pressure conditions due to component failures.

Regarding Claim 15, Hollenbeck discloses that the reference voltage is set corresponding to the minimum rotational speed of the rotor, which corresponds to the rated voltage of the motor (Column 5, lines 1-9).

Regarding Claim 16, Hollenbeck discloses the control unit further comprises four output terminals (118 drives several switches and therefore has several output terminals) and the DC motor further comprises two power switches 130, each of the output terminals respectively controlling a corresponding one of the four power switches.

Regarding Claim 17, Hollenbeck discloses the over voltage protective device, wherein the control unit further comprises two output terminals L2, L6 (see Figure 3B) and the DC motor further comprises two power switches (see 314, 316 of 130 in Figure 3B), each of the output terminals respectively controlling a corresponding one of the two power switches. Regarding Claim 18, Hollenbeck discloses the over voltage protective device, further comprising a second voltage dividing circuit and an operational amplifier (see voltage dividing circuit comprised of 226, 228 and the operational amplifier 210 in Figure 1), wherein the second voltage dividing circuit includes two resistors, 226, 228.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed on 8/21/2006 with respect to claims 1, 3-18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

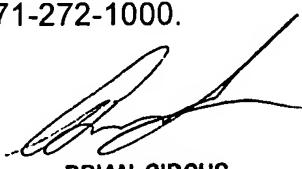
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Lucy Thomas whose telephone number is 571-272-6002. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Sircus can be reached on 571-272-2800 x36. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LT
December 7, 2006



BRIAN SIRCUS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800